



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

that his chief merit lies. He has told his tale in a straightforward, simple style that must prove taking to the mind of the schoolboy; and he has from time to time worked in translations from passages of the ancient Greek authors, poets, historians and orators alike. This gives one the feeling that we are listening to the Greeks telling their own story; we get the events and conditions from their point of view and can appreciate them so much more accurately. My own experience convinces me that nothing so well interprets to a class the facts of Greek history as the Greeks' own description of them, or reflections upon them.

Further, and as a result indeed of this, the book is not only clear; the boy can not only read it without an uncomfortable sense that he is losing his way in a labyrinth, but he can read it with positive pleasure. It is a book too that will keep, and that one would like to keep; a great quality this in a schoolbook.

There are numerous excellent illustrations, maps, views and reproductions of works of Greek art, with bibliographies appended to each chapter. Some features in the book might be questioned. Advanced views regarding the Homeric question, the Dorian invasion, the personality of Lycurgus seem like the strong meat that is better adapted to older minds; but these are questions of judgment that do not seriously affect the book. In the interest of the pupils it is to be hoped that many schools will use this history of Greece.

WILLIAM A. LAMBERTON.

*University of Pennsylvania.*

---

*The Philadelphia Negro: A Social Study.* By W. E. BURGHARDT DU BOIS, Ph. D. Pp. xx, 423. Price, paper, \$2.00; cloth, \$2.50. Philadelphia: Publications of the University of Pennsylvania, 1899.

Sociology demands of its students a thorough and critical examination of facts. Our various "Negro problems" have given rise to a mass of loose writing, which has been lamentably lacking in such research, and which has proceeded largely on conjecture and personal bias, figures being quoted to prove a given theory rather than as a basis of induction. Dr. Du Bois' study is exceptional and scholarly, and seems to realize his ideal of seeking the truth in the "heart quality of fairness." It presents the results of a fifteen months' inquiry during 1896 and 1897 into the condition of the forty thousand or more Negroes in Philadelphia. This inquiry was conducted under the auspices of the University of Pennsylvania, at the instigation of Miss Susan P. Wharton and Dr. Charles C. Harrison, and under the direct advice of Professor S. M. Lindsay. The study is based largely on the results

of systematic field-work and of a house-to-house canvass in the Seventh Ward, where a large portion of Philadelphia Negroes of every grade of life are massed, and on a general survey of the other wards along similar lines for purposes of comparison and completeness. The censuses and other official statistics and reliable historical material were freely and accurately used.

The book is well indexed and logically arranged, and is naturally divided into the following four parts: (1) The history of the Negroes in Philadelphia; (2) their individual condition, embracing their number, age, sex, conjugal condition, birthplace, education, occupations and health; (3) their group condition, touching the family and their property, organizations, criminals and paupers; and (4) their physical and social environment,—with a chapter added on Negro Suffrage and a final word as to practical social reform. A chapter is devoted to each of these distinct topics, presenting them first in the light of the house-to-house investigation in the Seventh Ward and then taking up the conditions in the whole city. The schedules used in the house-to-house canvass are appended, together with a summary of Pennsylvania legislation in regard to the Negro, and a bibliography. Parenthetically, it is to be hoped that Dr. Du Bois will take to himself his suggestion in the *ANNALS* of January, 1898, and find time to supply our great need for a complete bibliography of the American Negro. All pertinent figure-tables are freely and fully quoted with statements of their sources, probable errors and general credibility, and their value and force are greatly increased by frequent diagrams of the results. Dr. Du Bois has felt and noted keenly the obvious incompleteness of many of his figures; often the sources were untrustworthy, and at other times the results were based on such limited inquiry or material for investigation that they are of local value alone. But though the point of view is often tentative, the language is never vague, and the writer makes his position even on the difficult subjects of race-contact and Negro suffrage clear and positive.

The purpose of the inquiry is stated to be to aid local reform work by supplying a body of information which may be a safe basis for comprehensive knowledge of existing conditions. But its value is national. It is a critical, discriminating statement of the conditions and results of Negro life in a large, northern, seaboard city a little more than thirty years after the Civil War. Moreover, it is in the design of the writer merely fragmentary, his large plan embracing similar future inquiries in other cities, as Boston in the East, Chicago and perhaps Kansas City in the West, and Atlanta, New Orleans and Galveston in the South and in similarly selected country districts,

which will "constitute a fair basis of induction as to the present condition of the American Negro." It might be of additional value to investigate the conditions peculiar to some border state and border city, as Richmond or Louisville. Let us earnestly hope that neither the lack of funds nor of University interest will hamper the fulfillment of the scheme. If this larger scheme can be carried out in detail under the active supervision of trained sociologists, the results, though not so complete, will be often more to the point and more reliable than those obtained from figures in which the personal equation is a largely varying quantity and which are collected by untrained census employes. Moreover, the air will be cleared throughout the country, as it has been in Philadelphia, for some definite statements about problems on which most intelligent people to-day, North and South, have positive convictions based only on limited observation, on whim, or on faith.

The consideration of this larger idea suggests the evident limitations of the present study; we still lack, for instance, a trustworthy statement of the comparative industrial discrimination in northern and southern cities. But Dr. Du Bois makes throughout the book two sane suggestions as to this pivotal difficulty of industrial discrimination in Philadelphia,—first, the white people should "recognize the existence of the better class of Negroes" and not class all Negroes together; second, the better class of Negroes must help and co-operate with the lower, there must be a leadership in the spirit of service instead of the present tendency to segregation for self-protection. "The first duty of an upper class is to serve the lowest classes," and, as Professor Lindsay says in the introduction: "In the last analysis the rise of the Negro is apt to be in proportion to the ability of the upper classes of his race to infuse the lower strata of Negro society with the intellectual and moral requisites of economic survival which they themselves possess."

The temporary usefulness of the work to the Philadelphia philanthropist is assured, and its permanent national value to the scholar and the statesman is predicted.

To Dr. Du Bois' study is appended a special report on "Negro Domestic Service in the Seventh Ward, Philadelphia," by Isabel Eaton, A. M., based on an eight months' investigation during 1896-1897, including a house-to-house visitation. It is a contribution more especially to the general domestic service problem; though many of Miss Eaton's tables of collected figures are valuable as continuations and elaborations of Dr. Du Bois' work.

PERCY N. BOOTH.

*Louisville, Ky.*